

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 22ND, 1893.

NUMBER 34

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

Ships, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.

The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.

Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.

Gellatly, Hunky, Savill & Co's, Brazil Line.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are now in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to 100,000 tons.

The Brazilian Government;

Her Britannic Majesty's Government;

The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;

The New Zealand Shipping Companies;

&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio-de-janeiro on Consignee Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Bolinas Supplied to ships.

Establishments:—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),

London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia,

Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La

Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Office hours 10 a. m. to

1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 50, Largo

da Carioca. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa

de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evangelho da Veiga. Morning

service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service

during cool season according to notice. Holy communion

after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and

on 1st Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service,

or at other times at special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Conde. English service at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese service at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sun-

days: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and MA-

NORRIS DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 12 Travessa da Ilareira.

Service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7

p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m., Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Baixo de Capuana No. 13.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and

7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquin, No. 129. Divine service in Portuguese

on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. & 7 p. m. at 11

a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15,

afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays,

Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NICTHEROY.—Rua de

S. Joao No. 25. Divine service in Portuguese every

Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Thursday at 7.30.

SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos

Unives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real

Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1350.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accouchier;

Office and residence: Rua 17 de Março No. 26, from 2 to 4

p. m. Telephone 1005.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western

Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow

Fever Hospital, Office, 19 P de Março, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Residence: Rua da Passagem. Telephone 0265.

Dr. R. W. Emerson, American dentist, Rua de Gon-

calves Dias 71, Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dr. J. J. Marchant, Dentist, will treat the English speak-

ing people of this city on very moderate terms at his new

office, No. 31 Gonçalves Dias, where he is fully prepared

to perform all operations pertaining to his profession.

Emilia Bohme.—German certified nurse from the

Charité Hospital, Berlin; 61, Rua Santa Alexandrina,

Rio Compelo.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Salvage House and Insti-

tute.—No. 1, Travessa da Ilareira, Rio de Janeiro.

Sonde.—Bath services: In English on Sundays at

3 p. m. and 7 p. m. on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and

easy Concert in English at 7 p. m. Reading room

open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENTS.—No. 96

Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-

ENTS.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—In sale, the

Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,

Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical

books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING

ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to

6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co.

68 Broad St., New York

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.

Represented by

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA D. A. QUITANDA.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL paid up \$500,000\$000

RESERVE FUND \$4,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1^a

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director,

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186.

Cable address:—"CIP"—São Paulo.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107

(P. O. Box 1154)

Rio de Janeiro

General and Commission Merchants

Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

(P. O. BOX 139)

SANTOS

RUA SÃO BENTO, 39

P. O. BOX 272

S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BROTHERS & Co., L'd., London

Idem

Cardiff.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,

Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners,

also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of "Cory's Morteife" is always on hand.

Cable address:—"NAIAD"

(Rio

Santos

São Paulo

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 100,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Grand Hotel International

SUBALTO DO PRINCÍPIO

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-car line from the town (Ponte de Santa Theresa) to the hill, and vice versa.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation under forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and tennis baths. Perfect air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

TELEPHONE 8045

MAC NICOL, FOX & CO.

S. PAULO:

Rua José Bonfante No. 19 } Commission and

P.O. Box No. 32 } General Merchants

Tel. address: CORUARY } and Importers

SANTOS:

Rua Frei Gaspar No. 1 } Despatching,

P.O. Box No. 99 } Shipping and

Tel. address: FAVAM } General Agents

Correspondence invited.

HAUPT & BIEHN

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commission.

Railway Material

Rolling Stock.

Machinery.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

14 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

47 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co

858, Calle Cangalila, BUENOS AIRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Iron

ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully

solicited.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Established 1793.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1888.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

STAMPS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, AND, in the finest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SATISFACTION TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Shaw, Gable, Lohr, & Co.,

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges, and templates, take parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mining Locomotives, Railway Locomotives, Stationary Engines, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 58, Rua 1.º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. 64, Rua 1.º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. or, net weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing a powerful power it commands in effect the use of this explosive is one of the finest of explosives and being 2 1/2 times as powerful as the others, it is not only more economical but also more easily and more safely handled in confined places.

Also patent Dynamite and Blackford's patent.

For further information and prices, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 27, Rua Theophilo Ottom.

Rio de Janeiro.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO, 231.

Insurance.

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$153,000,000—Surplus \$31,000,000.

Branch Office in Brazil:

Rua da Alfandega No. 1, corner 1^o de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Azevedo Macedo, Medical-Director.Carlos Pereira Leal, Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

CHALK & COONAN,
LONDON, SANTOS and S. PAULO.

General Merchants,
Shipping and General Commission Agents,
Tug-boat, Water-boat and Lighter owners.AGENTS FOR:—Lloyd's, London.
Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Limited,
John Sunley & Co., London,
Thomas Ford & Co., Swansea,
and the Brazil Line of Packets.Codes used:
SCOTT'S, A. 1, WATKINS
and A. B. C. [4th Edition]Cable address:
DESPATCH-SANTOS.
P. O. Box, 136, Santos.

London address:—8 LONDON ST., FENCHURCH ST.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1887.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-

PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £480,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

of London. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
due of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. 1,328,751 "
Uncalled capital .. 2,400,751 "

Agent: P. K. Swannack,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 69, Rua 1^o de Março.**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE**

INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) .. £2,127,500
Reserve fund .. £679,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE

COMPANY

Established 1836

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

Banks.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE**

BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000

Realized do 900,000

Reserve fund 800,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo,
Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF

SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London, E. C.Capital £ 1,000,000
Interest paid up .. 500,000
Reserve fund .. 320,000

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

71 A, Rua 1^o de Março

Draws on Head Office, and Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Also on:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Hoine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

Banca Generale and Agencies ITALY.

The Bank of New York, NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of banking business.**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR**

DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calva 108.)

Branch-office in São Paulo

(Calva 520.)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Deutsche
Gesellschaft, Berlin. (and corres-
pondents.
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg.
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte etc
Paris, Paris.
Hoine & Co., Paris.Spain..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.Belgium..... { Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Hary & Co., Antwerp.Italy..... { Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents.
Méniscioff & Co., Naples.Portugal..... { Banco Lisbon & Agores and corres-
pondents.United States... G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
Uruguay..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
do { L. B. Supervielle, doArgentina..... { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
do { Deutsche Uebere Bank, doand any other countries
Opens accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.Boettger, —Nielsen,
Directors.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN**

BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up .. 750,000
Reserve fund .. 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches

and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ.

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Grand Brown & Co. GENOA.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 5.

Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice

R. J. CALLANDER, C. E.

OFFICE AT MESSRS. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Location and Construction of Railways, Reservoirs and
irrigation works; surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc.,
and Pioneer work of every description carried out in accord-
ance with government requirements.**BRITISH AND FOREIGN**

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other

languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also

the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

4th 33. Agent, João M. G. DOS SANTOS.

EUREKA LODGE

No. 3

The regular sessions of the
above [] are held at the Masonic
Hall, Rua Lavoura No. 51, on
the second and fourth Saturday

of every month at 8 p.m.

All Reg. F. and A. M. are requested to at-

tend in regular.

By Ord. .

The Sec

GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1^o

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 92. Cable address: WYSARD.

General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

COFFEE CULTUREIn Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work
Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres each are
offered in exchange for manual labor.**NINETY THOUSAND ACRES**of the first quality *terra rara* coffee lands in the county of
Araçuaia, on the Jacaré river, are to be had for the
cultivation of them in coffee, a half interest in each farm
given to the farmers who will work them. Address:

THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY

Rua Direita No. 2

São Paulo, Brazil

Care of
J. W. COACHMAN,
Supt.**FRENCH WINES**

CLARET

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.

Special depot of P. SARRAS & Fils aînés, Bordeaux, for the
sale of table wines.All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or
barrels

ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES

Rua do Carmo 14,

Rio de Janeiro.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-

ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Ed-
itions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstrech's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pierce & Enb's and Royal

Perfumeries and Par's Scent

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

SOCIETE AN^{ne}

TRAVAUX ET

D'ENTREPRISES

AU BRÉSIL

RIO DE JANEIRO

79 RUA 1^o DE MARÇO 79

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers

and sailing vessels.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

VIA
Pennsylvania Railroad.

The shortest, quickest and best line between:

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO.

and the

GREAT COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Information of any kind concerning passengers and freight, together with maps of the United States, etc., can be had upon application at the office of the company in this city.

If you are going to the Exposition or to the United States, send your name and address and 50 cts. in stamps to pay postage, to the agent and you will receive by mail a beautiful souvenir of the Exposition, written in Portuguese and containing illustrations and maps of the principal cities of the United States.

E. I. ROLLER GENERAL AGENT FOR SOUTH AMERICA

27—Rua do Hospício—27

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5000 per annum for Brazil.

\$1000 or £2 abroad (post paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 22nd, 1893.

The recent alarm in São Paulo over the reported appearance of cholera in the immigrants' *hospedaria* seems to have been well founded, for it has been stated on the authority of several medical men that the suspected cases were actually cases of cholera. The information regarding these cases has been very meagre, but from the precautions taken we are compelled to believe that they were serious and that the authorities had reason for the rigorous measures adopted. Further than this, the representatives of the Platine republics found enough to warrant a report that cholera had really broken out, and this has led to the imposition of quarantine measures there against us. Of course all this does not prove beyond doubt that the suspected disease is really cholera, or that we are in danger of an epidemic, but it does prove that the government has been highly culpable in permitting and encouraging immigration at a time when cholera was rapidly spreading through every part of Europe. The great danger to Brazil is to be found in its immigrant arrivals, and the only secure prevention is to be found in checking their embarkation for Brazil on the other side of the Atlantic. And now, seeing that the

disease has so easily found its way into the country, will not the authorities adopt the course we have so long advocated—that of cleaning up, and preparing for the worst? A clean, well governed city, well supplied with wholesome food and pure water, has very little to fear from cholera. Let us have every source of infection and pollution removed. Let us have all the tenement houses put in order and cleansed. Let us have our water supply assured and protected. Let us have every restriction on the introduction of food removed, so that the people may have all they want at the lowest possible cost. And then, let the government undertake to teach the people how to take care of themselves and their habitations, how to live cleanly and how to avoid disease. It is a bad policy to wait for the epidemic before preparing for it.

SOME two or three years ago an application was made to the English courts *in habeas corpus* in favor of a man said to be violently detained and to have been harshly treated by the commanding officer of a British naval vessel. The application was accepted and an order was issued for the presentation of the man in court. The order was evaded, however, and the man was removed to a place of concealment. The case was then brought to the attention of one of England's highest judicial authorities who promptly issued a peremptory order for the delivery of the man. In his comments on the action of the naval officers in disregarding the orders of the court, he reminded them that they are amenable to the laws of the realm equally with the civilian, that the tribunals of justice will hold them strictly answerable for their acts, that the law is paramount to all authority and must be obeyed, and that they are but the paid servants of the people in whose interests and for whose protection the laws are made. It is needless to say that this scathing rebuke and peremptory order settled the question at once, and the man was produced. We regret we can not recall more of the particulars of this case, or place our hands on the decision referred to, for it could not fail to interest those who are now trying to establish the independence of Brazilian courts and the responsibility of the executive and his military subordinates to the common law of the country. In England and in the United States the law is supreme and recognizes neither class nor privilege. It may be abused, evaded, or ignored, which sometimes occurs, but the principle of its unquestioned supremacy remains, and in the hands of an upright and courageous judiciary it never fails to enforce obedience. In those countries an order of the court is respected and obeyed implicitly, no matter how much the executive authority may be compromised. Even in cases where a majority of the people are convinced that the court is wrong, as in the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the Chinese exclusion act, the decision is respected and obeyed. The remedy for a wrong decision on a statute law rests with the legislative power, and for a wrong interpretation of the organic law, or constitution, with the people themselves by means of an amendment to the constitution. Violence, evasions, or infractions of the law accomplish nothing, for their action is but temporary and leads to reactions often more violent and transient in character. Strict obedience to the law is a principle of self-government which can not be too closely followed, for the slightest departure from it opens the door to perils which no country can withstand. It can not be denied that one of the principal causes of the failures of the republican governments of South America is to be found in this one question of executive responsibility to the law. There is not one of these so-called republics where the executive does not enjoy special privileges and immunities, and where the military and police authorities do not daily infringe upon the legal rights and privileges of the people without fear of the law. In these countries the courts are either weak or corrupt, and the people have no legal recourse against the arbitrary trespasses of executive officials, their only recourse being an appeal to arms, as has recently occurred in Argentina. If Brazil wishes to escape these abuses and conflicts, she must at once establish the unquestioned supremacy of the law, the independence and dignity of the courts, the responsibility of every official from the municipal fiscal up to the President, and last but not least, the practice of settling all disputes at the ballot-box.

REASSURING FEATURES.

In the published records of failures for the first half of this disastrous year, the most remarkable feature is the large percentage of assets to liabilities. The number of individual failures during the six months of 1893 exceeds the record of any corresponding period since the resumption of specie payments. The amount of liabilities also breaks the record, surpassing by \$50,000,000 the total of 1887, in which the business panic was similarly concentrated on the early spring and summer months. But the percentage of assets to liabilities, which reached 50 in 1887, and only 48 in 1891, rose to 61 this year—a phenomenon, we believe, quite without precedent. From the most optimistic point of view, this is a highly reassuring fact. It poses beyond question that there has been no general utterance in business enterprises and that the trouble was not aggravated by universally inflated values.

Indeed, one of the most impressive facts in this year's business classes has been the generally reasonable level of prices at which the banks began. In a few cases, such as the industrial stocks on our market and some of Chicago's local securities, there had been reckless expansion; but to the great majority of commodities and investments no such process had taken place. In stocks, indeed, the panic collapse followed a long season of liquidation; in wheat, the manipulators for the rise had in effect been already beaten before the money-strategy. As these facts testify to the unparalleled severity of the money "squeeze," so they furnish promise of a recovery more speedy than is apt to follow panic. Not less significant is the fact that out of the 281 failures running up to \$100,000 or more, 79 were those of banks and bankers alone, and 40 continued three trades and nearly paralyzed by distress and overvalued iron—hammer, leather and shoes, and iron and steel. In the dry-goods business proper only six failures of any note have been recorded, with total liabilities barely exceeding a million and a half. —A. T. Evening Post.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

An athletic meeting under the auspices of the Rio Cricket Club was held at their grounds, Rua Paysandu, Tuesday last, 15th inst., and was a great success.

The weather being a little cloudy was extremely favorable for sports and the presence of a large assemblage of the fair sex added considerably to the enjoyment.

Although not the first result of the strong and impressive British law for athletics which has been manifested in this city, the fact of such a successful meeting being held in defiance of the enervating and semi-tropical climate must be a source of national congratulation to the English-speaking community here.

The competitors deserve great praise for the commendable way in which each event was performed. Such results as are noted below could not have been achieved without some considerable preparation on their part.

A great number of entrants failing to put in an appearance at the starting post was a matter of regret to the promoters, to whom great credit is due for the energetic manner in which they co-operated to render the gathering so attractive and pleasant. At intervals the proceedings were enlivened by music.

The Rev. W. Mosler, M.A., and the zealous president of the club, Mr. Geo. E. Cox, acted as judges and the secretarial duties were performed by the regular gentleman, Mr. H. L. Wheatley. The other officials were: starter, Mr. A. E. Hume; timekeeper, Mr. H. Beans; committee, Messrs. Manly, Needham, H. Pelling Smith and Estill (Hon. Treasurer); stewards, Messrs. Bunn, Ellis, Connors, P. M. Gatto, Taylor, Maule, P. Monistey, F. Webb, F. L. Youle and E. S. Youle.

Amongst the interested spectators was His Excellency Hugh Wyndham, C.B., and at the close of the sports Mr. Wyndham distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The most successful competitor was E. A. Short, of H. M. S. *Rangle*, who competed in four events, three of which he won, viz.: the sprint, putting the weight and high jump. Messrs. J. T. Manly and J. W. Webb came next, the former securing the mile and the 350 yards steeplechase, and the latter the long jump and 120 yards hurdle race. H. L. Wheatley won the quarter and ran second in the mile and steeplechase. J. W. Shaw, who took second places in the 100 yards and quarter, won the 220 yards handicap from 20 yards.

100 yards race (Handicap).—E. A. Short, 1; J. W. Shaw, 2; F. Webb, 3. Time 59 seconds. The start and kept the lead until about 30 yards from the post when Short rushed up, winning by inches only. Time 10 1/4 seconds.

Putting the weight (16 lbs).—E. A. Short, 30 ft. 5 in.; A. C. Blake, 27 ft. 4 in.; 2.

Quarter mile race.—H. L. Wheatley, 1; J. W. Shaw, 2; S. F. Cox, 3. Wheatley jumped all an advance and led from end to end. In the home stretch, however, Shaw, who had kept back, came rapidly forward, but suffered defeat by half a yard. Cox was a half third. Time 59 seconds.

High jump.—E. A. Short, 5 ft. 1; F. Webb, 4 ft. 8 in.; 2.

120 yards hurdle race.—F. Webb, 1; A. du Conto, 2; J. Wilson, 3. Webb, who was the least, and, once in front, stayed there, winning comfortably by half a dozen yards, 2 yards separating second and third. Time 17 1/2 seconds.

Throwing the cricket ball.—E. T. Lawrence, 92 yards 1 ft. 1; H. E. Baker, 80 yards 3 ft. 0. *Golf's race.* 80 yards handicap.—Sybil Fairbairn, 1; Evelyn Robinson, 2.

Three-foot race.—E. A. Short, 1; J. T. Manly, 2; H. L. Wheatley, 3. Time 1 1/2 min.

Mile race.—J. T. Manly, 1; H. L. Wheatley, 2; P. T. Lang, 3; C. J. Webb, 4. In this event the above quartette were the only starters, Webb leading away from the crease, followed by Lang, Wheatley and Manly respectively, and in this order they twice completed the circuit. In the next lap Wheatley took the lead, Lang and Manly following the judges together, closely followed by Webb. When another round had been completed Wheatley was still in front with Manly at his heels, Lang and Webb some 12 yards behind.

At the head of the straight Manly came away and passing Wheatley won by a yard. Lang and Webb had ended up and were together about 40 yards away. Time 5 min. 30 sec.

Long jump.—F. Webb, 19 ft. 8 in.; 1; A. du Conto, 17 ft. 7 1/2 in.; 2.

220 yards handicap.—J. W. Shaw, 20 yards; 1; C. J. Webb, 30 yards; 2; F. Webb, scratch, 0. Having nothing in front of him Webb made the most of his chance, but about 100 yards from home Shaw took command and won clearly by a couple of yards, which might have been many more. F. Webb was a half third. Time 24 sec.

Sack race.—C. Lloyd, 1.

Reel race. 80 yards handicap.—Frank Noddy, 1; Edwin H. Cox, 2.

500 yards race.—J. T. Manly, 1; H. L. Wheatley, 2; F. C. Walter, 3. Walter came away at a good pace until he landed in the water-jump, where he stayed and saw Manly and Wheatley pass him. Time 1 min. 10 1/2 sec.

Cricket race.—C. G. Viena beat A. E. Railway, the only other starter, by half a yard.

100 yards race for men of H. M. S. "Stern."—Private Moore, R.M.L.I.; Chief-writer Hutchinson, 2; Private Gough, R.M.L.I., 3. This race, which was "g-got" on the field, gave a very close finish, the first three being clumped in a yard.

RIVER PLATINUM.

A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that the capital of Corrientes had been captured by the revolutionists.

Mars seem to have become quiet again in the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe.

A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that eight days quarantine has been decreed against arrivals from Santos, and also against other Brazilian ports which are not taking precautions against the cholera in Santos.

The business men of the Argentine province of Misiones are complaining of the harsh restrictions imposed upon the exportation of tobacco from that locality, which are due, it is charged, to the requirements of certain speculators in Buenos Aires. These restrictions are in some measure due, it would seem, to the smuggling of Brazilian tobacco into the country from Rio Grande market and in-mixed as "Misiones tobacco." Over 200 barrels of this contraband product are now lying in the customs-deposit at Concordia, where it was seized.

The minister of finance yesterday issued an order, that the different hipodromes should pay the 30% of their net receipts to the treasury within three days after each race meeting. In case of any hipodrome having taken out a yearly licence previous to the creation of this tax, the latter would only run from 1st July. The treasury is in hand, on these moneys to the municipality for the purpose of lessening the Parque de Febrero [Palace] in proper order. —Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 6th.

If the present state of affairs continues a little longer, we shall be completely without fuel, as the price of the fresh article has risen to \$80 and \$75 the kilo, and the little stock that is left, is being eagerly and shamelessly hoarded off at \$4, or to say nearly \$5 per pound. The good people of Buenos Aires can however well afford to do without such little luxuries, when they remember that they are happily exempt from all the endless vexations, not to mention heavy fines, to which their friends in the country districts are subjected. —Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 6th.

The fever to obtain martial honours has developed itself amongst the population in a marvellous extent, and mere boys who have not known longer wharves of the rights and wrongs of the case, are daily turned away from the camp at Temperley, on account of the lack of rifles with which to arm them. A single rifle has always a peculiar charm for passionate youth, even though the glitter of accoutrements be wanting. One budding patriot of 17 summers may have seen next morn'g, commanding one of the revolutionary pickets, with a sword belt round his civilian overcoat, by a spool of leather, and a revolver hanging on to his impromptu belt, secured by another thong. This young gentleman was heard to remark that not even patriots could enable a man to do without sleep for a consecutive night, and that were he not speedily relieved he would retire again into private life. —Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 6th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 14.—Senator Virgilio Damascio said that he could not agree with Senator Quintino Bocayana in the opinion that the Senate should take action on the arrest of one of its members, should await information from the government. The action of the Senate should commence as soon as the arrest becomes known. Senator Wainwright, he said, has been held in prison 30 days and yet the indictment of his arrest had not been sent to the Senate. Referring to the communication addressed to the Supreme Court by the war department, Senator Virgilio Damascio said that for ignorance or contempt of constitutional law that document has no parallel in the history of the country. In that document the war department considers itself authorized not only to address the court in a tone of menace, but even to threaten it. Senator Virgilio Damascio maintained that the decision of the Supreme Court must necessarily be accepted as law. From these decisions there is no appeal. The judges, if they commit offences, may be tried and condemned; but for the government to issue an endorsement in a public document. He concluded that a senator or deputy cannot be held by a military court and he added that even if military courts were competent to try members of Congress, their action would only begin after an indictment had been obtained. After some remarks from Senator Quintino Bocayana, the Senate resolved by vote of 27 to 14 to ask for the enforcement of the constitution on legislation. The Senate voted in full discussion with amendments the bill regulating the coming of the vice President and Vice-President of the republic. —Chamber of

Deputies.—The Chamber voted the bill for transferring to the general government certain municipal services and revenues in the federal district. The bill on public lands was also voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Augustus Severin introduced a bill for increasing the pay of public employees, while the currency is depreciated below the rate of 174 per 100. Deputy St. André introduced a bill for a budgetary exhibition in the year 1900. The budget committee reported against the Senate's amendments to the budget of the 1st department.

At 12:15.—**Senate.**—The committee on finance reported against sustaining the amendments rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Remondy spoke on the budget of the department of finance and pointed out the increase in public expenditures. Deputy Francis Cavallini offered an amendment for increasing the pay of the Treasury employees.

At 12:45.—**Senate.**—Senator Puhner Guedes offered a resolution declaring that the Senate is convinced that the arrest of Senator Wandenbolk is illegal, asking that senator to take part in the debate of the house and requesting the President to cause this message to reach him. In his speech in defence of this resolution his author said that in Brazil there is only one state that is free, and that is the state of Minas Geraes. He thinks Brazil is approaching the stage of disintegration. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 21 to 12. The bill for reorganizing the federal courts was voted in 3rd discussion. **Chamber of Deputies.**—The bill on the federal district courts was voted in 3rd discussion.

At 12:45.—**Senate.**—Senator Amaro Cavallini made explanations in his own name and in those of Senators Salomão Marinho, José Benarrah and Raulino Lima in regard to their vote on the resolution of Senator Puhner Guedes inviting Senator Wandenbolk to resume his seat. Senators Laper, Generoso Marques and Braz Carneiro declared that they had made no statement in the press in regard to the matter. Senator Joaquim Catunda offered an amendment to the bill making an appropriation of 1,200,000 for the states of Goyaz, Piahy and Paragary. By this amendment the states receiving assistance are required in return to Congress for the manner in which the sums received are employed. The amendment moreover provides that, before delivering any of this money to the state authorities, the minister of finance shall divide the amount required for paying the debts of those states for which the general government is responsible. **Chamber of Deputies.**—The budget of the 1st department was voted in 3rd discussion; also the bill on the strategic system of railways in Rio Grande do Sul. In 2nd discussion were voted the bills on the general northern railway system, southern railway system and Mato Grosso railway system and in 3rd discussion the bill granting guarantee of interest on a railway from Antonina to Camacha in Alagoas. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Senator Magalhães introduced a bill declaring that attempts at rebellion and armed insurrection are military crimes and subject to the jurisdiction of military courts. Deputy Jacques Ouriques introduced bills for disbanding illegal military organizations and discharging recruits illegally pressed into the service.

At 12:45.—**Senate.**—The Senate voted a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of Visconde de Pelotas and appointing a committee to attend the funeral. **Chamber of Deputies.**—The Chamber voted a resolution of profound regret for the death of Visconde de Pelotas, appointed a committee to attend the funeral and adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

At 12:45.—**Senate.**—The currency bill was received from the Chamber of Deputies and referred to the committee on finance. A message was received from the President remitting the sentences in regard to Senator Wandenbolk and asking for leave to cause that senator to be tried by court-martial. **Chamber of Deputies.**—A message was received from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of 150,000 for the improvement of the port of Pernambuco, a special appropriation of 1,200,000 in the telegraph line between Belém and Manaus and a deficiency appropriation of 930,635 for the federal service. Deputy Demétrio Ribeiro introduced a bill signed by himself and others for a monument to Visconde de Pelotas. Deputy Flávio Carraz introduced a bill making an appropriation of 600,000 for the expenses with the selection of a site for the new capital of the republic and with the preliminary labors for the preparation of the same. The budget committee reported on the estimate of the department of industry, for which it proposes an aggregate appropriation of 94,810,399.992.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Paraná legislature met on the 17th inst.

—It is said that a quarrel has occurred between Gen. Isidoro and the municipal authorities of Livramento.

—In the municipal district of Moema, S. Paulo, a boy of 15 shot and killed his mother who was chastising him.

—The *Triboana Popular* of Montevideo says that the federalists of Rio Grande recently seized a wagon load of arms which was seized by the police of Rio Negro, Uruguay.

—Montevideo advices of the 9th state that a fight had occurred at Canoas, Rio Grande, the federalists attacking the forces thereand destroying the Santa Maria bridge. The federalists lost 14 killed.

—At Uchisla there is a boy who until very recently had 8 grand-parents and great-grand-parents still alive. Five of them live under the same roof. When the boy marries and takes his family to live with his father-in-law's ancestors—but, let us go no further.

—Notwithstanding the denials, the Brazilian minister at Montevideo did ask for the apprehension of General Tavares, the Uruguayan government issued orders to the Cero Largo authorities to the effect, Gen. Tavares was advised in time, however, and escaped arrest.

—There has been no news from Rio Grande and Santa Catharina during the past week.

—It is stated that the inspector of customs at Santos has discovered an attempt to smuggle at that port merchandise valued at 150,000\$.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of the 20th says that the sanitary condition at the immigrants' hospitals continues good, and that no suspicious cases appeared on the 17th, 18th and 19th.

—We trust that no one will take the S. Paulo correspondent of the *Journal* seriously who telegraphs that the contagious diseases hospital there is in "magnificent conditions." Our information in regard to that place is to the effect that it is one of the meanest, most inconvenient and badly managed hospitals that can be found anywhere.

—Yesterday's telegrams from São Paulo state that no new cases of cholera have appeared at the immigrants' hospitals. The *Journal's* correspondent telegraphs that there were ten cases in all, four of which were cured. They were all among cases outside the hospitals, not having any apparent relation four or five days. The place has been rigorously quarantined and disinfected.

—The *Commeço*, of Caxias, Maranhão, says that Lieut. Francisco Reis, who formed part of the military expedition which left some days previously for Barra do Cunha, destined for Boa Vista, Goyaz, had returned there on the 18th. He says that some of the soldiers attempted to kill him and he was compelled to take refuge in the woods to escape them. Various rumors are current in regard to the excesses of this detachment. If true, this will be another instructive lesson as to the discipline which prevails in the army.

—The Ponta Alegre *Federação* notices the death of the celebrated criminal José Ramos in the prison of that city, after 20 years' imprisonment. He was completely blind. He was arrested and convicted in 1864, at the age of 26, for the crime of murder. It was found that he had not only killed a number of people, but that he had cut up their bodies. Portions of human bodies were found in his house and some barrels of human bones. For these crimes he was sentenced to death and to 14 years and one month of imprisonment with hard labor besides.

—On the 4th ult. 600 men under the lead of one José Dias attacked the town of Barra Vista, in Piahy. The townspeople there resisted and the fighting, which began at 6 a.m., continued till 5 p.m. On the following day the attack was renewed and the fighting again lasted all day. According to the latest accounts, José Dias, who is said to have sustained considerable loss, was still besieging the town. It was reported that he had captured it, and this report had not been confirmed at present. It is stated that the police delegate, as soon as the town was attacked, gave orders for shooting some 8 or 9 men of José Dias, including a woman, who were in jail. In virtue of this order several of the prisoners were killed, but others succeeded in escaping.

—The *Diário* of Therezina, Piahy, calls attention to the scandalous manner in which the appropriations for the improvement of the Rio Paranaíba are being used. These so-called improvements have been in progress for many years, but nothing really beneficial has yet been accomplished. For years something was accomplished for the sake of appearances, but now the convulsion lives in the capital of the state, 150 leagues from the rapids where the work is supposed to be in progress, and are employed mostly in political intrigues. It has a steam launch, which is principally used by the governor of the state for police purposes. During the current winter large sums have been expended by this commission, which has a recent military graduate at its head, but not a stone has been removed from the river. It certainly seems time for a little judicious investigation in that direction.

—According to a private letter from Gumbesindio Santos, on July 15th, a copy of which was published in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 25th inst., that officer is still in the field and full of confidence. He says: "Since our illustrious chief, General Tavares, through illness, gave me a division of 1,100 men, to operate under my orders, I have given the enemy some good beatings in the encounters I have had with them at Jaguary, Freges, Serinhão, Freges, Jussara and Herói. After a day before yesterday, in Cachimbinhas, where I met the 11th regiment, with a force superior to ours, I ordered our skirmishers simply to divert the men and to give time for our lines to pass by the horses and baggage waggon. Imagine, then, that immediately after the first volleys the Castilian cavalry broke, leaving the infantry uncovered, which we charged, breaking the infantry into three pieces. Fifty odd of them were killed and the rest fled, our loss being five men. At present my division numbers 1,870 men, being regularly armed and munitioned." The federalist commander complains, however, of a serious lack of clothing and of ponches.

—The *Estado* of São Paulo of Saturday says: "The sanitary authorities are continuing to employ energetic measures to avoid the propagation of cases of cholera-like diarrhea which appeared in the immigrants' hospitals. In conformity with the express orders of Dr. Cotrim, chief of hygiene, when it is necessary to remove a patient the carriage leaves the station, goes to the locality, where he is received, and proceeds at once to the hospital without crossing the populous part of the city. The patient is left in the hospital and the carriage is immediately disinfected and washed by means of strong solutions of corrosive sublimate. After receiving this treatment it returns to the station where it is newly and rigorously disinfected. The corpses are consigned in metallic carriages and within coffins likewise of metal, being wrapped in sheets saturated in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 to the 1,000, before being placed in the coffin. On arrival at the cemetery the body is taken from the coffin, and this as well as the carriage are washed in strong solutions of corrosive sublimate. station where it is newly and rigorously disinfected. The corpses are consigned in metallic carriages and within coffins likewise of metal, being wrapped in sheets saturated in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 to the 1,000, before being placed in the coffin. On arrival at the cemetery the body is taken from the coffin, and this as well as the carriage are washed in strong solutions of corrosive sublimate. station where it is newly and rigorously disinfected. The corpses are consigned in metallic carriages and within coffins likewise of metal, being wrapped in sheets saturated in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 to the 1,000, before being placed in the coffin. On arrival at the cemetery the body is taken from the coffin, and this as well as the carriage are washed in strong solutions of corrosive sublimate."

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 14th inst. the railway from Rezenle to Bacinia was sold at auction in this city in João Baptista Pereira Braga for the sum of 220,000\$.

—A proposition has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Elyodoro dos Guimarães Junior for the purchase or lease of the Central railway.

—The minister of finance has declined to grant exemption from duty for the material imported by the Muzyma company for its projected line from Rescaat to Santos.

—It is said that it will require one year to repair the damages to the railway from Rio Grande to Bagé. The track has been torn up at various points and several bridges have been destroyed.

—On the 15th inst. a suburban train killed two persons, one near the station of Caxacura and the other near that of Mangueira. If the record were kept, it is to be feared that it would look rather unfavorable for the Central.

—By a decree of the 17th the government approves the plans and estimates for the construction of a quay for passengers and freight on the right bank of the Rio Quarahim, Rio Grande do Sul, for the use of the Quarahim e Itapua railway.

—August 17th seems to have been a "railway day" in the Chamber. Notwithstanding the financial situation of the country and the immense sums required to meet the demands of the military classes, the representatives of the people (so-called) seem to have been ready to vote anything in the line of railway systems.

—The minister of industry declines to permit the Companhia Frigorifica to ship beef over the Central line into the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and São Paulo. In other words, an executive department of the national government determines what may or may not be shipped over the line railway which connects this port with the interior. Were the railways under private control they would carry anything paying the regular rates, and the public would be free from the arbitrary supervision of orders such as this.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—A general meeting of subscribers to the British Hospital of Lincoens Aires was held on the 18th inst. to consider amendments to the regulations respecting medical superintendence. It has thus far been the rule to employ a resident physician who has charge of the hospital under the control of a visiting medical staff and the committee, a divided authority sometimes causing difficulties. The resident physician is engaged for three years and at the end of that period leaves the hospital for private practice. His successor comes out and requires time to become accustomed to the place, which is not always of advantage. It is now proposed to appoint a permanent medical officer, who he made wholly responsible for the administration of the hospital and for the appointment of an assistant who will reside on the premises.

RECEIPTS FOR 1893-94

The donations and subscriptions received by the Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital since our last acknowledgment, have been as follows:

Annual subscriptions:	
Hart, Rand & Co.	500\$000
Philips Brothers & Co.	500\$000
Mrs. Faril	100\$000
American Steele & Miller	200\$000
Watson Kitchie & Co.	250\$000
Hugh Wymham, Esq.	150\$000
Henry Perrin	100\$000
Edward Ashworth & Co.	75\$000
Edward Johnston & Co.	75\$000
Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills & Grain Co.	1,000\$000
John Bradshaw & Co.	500\$000
Arturckle Brothers	500\$000
Holworthy & Co.	500\$000
Quayle, Davidson & Co.	500\$000
D. S. Nielsen & Co.	500\$000
Lidgeronol Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	500\$000
D. K. Kery	50\$000
D. Roberts	100\$000
W. H. Ashbrook	100\$000
Levering & Co.	500\$000
Frank Norton	50\$000
W. P. McLaughlin & Co.	500\$000
Wm. Frost	200\$000
John H. Bellamy & Co.	300\$000
Antoni, Megaw & Co.	500\$000
Rio de Janeiro City Improvement Co.	500\$000
Limited	500\$000
Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd.	500\$000
John Moore & Co.	300\$000
James Mitchell	100\$000
Clark, H. C. Tucker	500\$000
Clark & Co.	200\$000
	11,350\$000

Donations:	
American Bank Note Co. £ 200 @ 11 13/16 d.	4,603\$300
J. C. & W. Lond £ 22 @ 10 1/2 d.	45\$000
Alfred Dillon	200\$000
Henry Perrin	250\$000
Net Receipts of Bishop J. P. Newman's lecture, July 13, 1893.	416\$000
	4,977\$300

As to addition to the above the housekeeper requests the following donations:

Capt. Myles	2 baskets of eggs
Mr. Bailey (Cannon Mills)	1 piece of calico for bandages

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Rev. Public* of Casa Branca, São Paulo, says that of the hundred odd coffee planters of that municipality, only 16 have replied to the circulars of the "Sociedade Promotora de Imigração" up to the present. These 16 planters now employ 471 laborers and need 926 in all. They possess an aggregate of 1,174,600 coffee trees, of which 625,000 are less than 5 years old, and 549,600 vary from 5 to 20 years. Their average production amounts to 36,550 arrobas, or 1,174,800 pounds, of coffee, 28 in laborers. 11 of these planters, preferred Italians, one preferred Italians and Germans, one Brazilians, while two of them preferred none "because they are all worthless for the work." The wages paid are 2\$00, 2\$50 and 3\$00 a day, the lowest rate being the common one, which is something less than 50 cents a day at current rates of exchange.

LOCAL NOTES

—The ironclad *Riachuelo* arrived at Pernambuco on the 16th.

—The *Gracia de Alencar* reports that Dr. Assis Brazil will be appointed ambassador to China.

—The new minister to the Vatican, Dr. Balard, left for Ennipe on the *Coptic* on the 20th inst.

—It is said that the authorities are arranging for the fumigation at Ilha Grande of naval vessels which come from suspected ports.

—Deputy Senha was in São Paulo the past week and was the recipient of a demonstration of appreciation from the students there.

—The inspector-general of hygiene of this capital has issued orders for the prompt report of any suspicious case of illness to the authorities.

—The count of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Capt. Iluet de Bacellar, captain on the *Infante*, began work on the 18th inst.

—Up to the end of last week there had been no trials by jury in this city, this month on account of the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient number of jurors.

—During the last three years there entered the Santa Barbara (small-pox) hospital 3,894 patients of whom 2,305 were cured, 1,574 died and 15 were still in the hospital at the end of the year.

—The *Pais* of Sunday says that a trustworthy physician had been sent to São Paulo to investigate, and that a telegram had been received from him the night before stating that the cases were of cholera.

—The recently-betrayed gubernatorial aspirant, Dr. Herdini Luz, arrived here on the 17th from Santa Catharina. It would be interesting to know something of the excuses and explanations which will be exchanged at Itamaraty.

—Civil law does not seem to be much appreciated among military men. Col. Marciano de Magalhães has presented a project of law in the Chamber providing that attempts at rebellion shall be subject exclusively to military law. Brazil will be even a worse excuse for a republic than at present, should such an act be passed.

—Much comment has been excited by the order of the chief of police for closing the "Fronha" on the ground that it is a gambling house. Congressman Almeida Nogueira, president of the company that owns the "Fronha," felt so much aggrieved by the chief's order that, after expressing his opinion on the subject pretty freely in Congress and in the press, he resigned the presidency of the company. The chief of police has tendered his resignation. The gamblers, however, have not resigned.

—On the 17th Deputy Jacques Ouriques presented a project in the Chamber ordering the dissolution of all illegal battalions and bodies of civilians which are organized for military purposes, such bodies being antagonistic and prejudicial to the army and national guard. He also presented another measure ordering the discharge of all recruits from the army and navy received since February 24th, 1891. This, if adopted, would release the large number of men forced into the service by the press-gang.

—The adjutant-general has sent the two soldiers of the 1st engineers, who recently assassinated a soldier of the 7th infantry, to Santa Cruz fortress. We should like to inquire just here why it is that the sentences of military courts are never made public. The certainty of punishment always exercises a deterring influence on others, but if the public can not know when and how these military sentences are inflicted, how can such a good result be expected?

—The Supreme Court at its sitting on the 16th inst. discussed the communication addressed to it by the acting minister of war. The general tenor of the discussion was unfavorable to the government, which was severely censured by several of the judges for its attempt to lecture the court on its duties. Various proposals were made on the subject, which it was finally decided to postpone. The great majority of those present were in favor of the adoption of a resolution presented by Justice José Hyginio in the following words:—"The executive power not being authorized to fix the competency of the tribunals, to give them instructions, nor to determine the jurisdiction which they should follow, save by means of regulations and by virtue of the execution of law, the Supreme Federal Tribunal resolves not to take notice of the contents of the official letter which was directed to it on the 10th inst. by the adjutant-general of the army in name of the Vice-President of the republic, inasmuch as the said official letter is not compatible with the constitutional principles which must govern the relations between the executive power and the judiciary." At the sitting of the Court on Saturday last, the subject was again brought up and discussed, after which the foregoing resolution was adopted and entered on its records.

—The cruiser *Republica* has been sent to Ilha Grande for disinfection.

—The documents relative to the arrest of Senator Wandenkolk were sent to the Senate on Saturday.

—On the 18th a boy named Peter Dore of Pearce (Pedro Paulo da Paz) was admitted to the Misericórdia with a badly injured hand. He had been "monkeying" with a dynamite bomb.

—A Chicago telegram published in the *Jornal da Commercio* this morning says that "Capt. Adolpho Pinheiro was enthusiastically complimented at the meteorological congress." What for?

—The municipal authorities inaugurated a new disinfecting apparatus yesterday at the market, which is to be put into proper condition and regularly washed and disinfected. This is a laudable idea.

—There was an auction of game and preserved meats on the 18th. They had been kept in the cold-air chamber, but we presume their state of preservation was not of the kind which inspires confidence.

—It is said that the projected reforms in the postoffice will not be carried out until next January for want of means. This implies that the reforms include only an increase in expenditure and has little to do with increased efficiency.

—The gas company was fined 2,000\$ on the 17th and 1,000\$ on the 18th for having a dog. These fines are levied every day, and if enforced will soon compel the company to sell out in order to pay its fines. Better "jolly" the fiscal, gentlemen!

—The American cruiser *Yorktown*, Capt. P. W. Harrington, 10 days from Barbados, entered this port on the 19th, en route for the Pacific. It is expected that the *Yorktown* will remain eight or ten days in port.

—The great admiral is no longer compelled to silence. The orders were modified on the 18th which prohibited all communication with him and he was at once visited by several friends. We may be permitted to know why his courage failed him again.

—The zoological garden has recently lost one of its chief attractions in the do Nuncio, curator of "Bosques." In view of the ignorant treatment and neglect, not to mention the cruelties, which fall in the lot of the poor animals in that place, it is a wonder any of them live.

—The present session has not been allowed to pass without the sessionary project of electoral reform. The last sample was prepared by Dr. Assis Brasil, who is minister to Argentina as well as a deputy, and was presented to the Chamber on Saturday last.

—On Friday night last there was a fight between some soldiers in the do Nuncio, corner of S. Pedro, over some of the frail sisters who congregated in that neighborhood. The result was that a soldier of the 1st Infantry was seriously wounded and was taken to the hospital.

—A continental exhibition in 1900 will be a very desirable thing to build for, but we would like to be quite sure that enough of Brazil for the necessary buildings will remain intact until that time. Perhaps Deputy São Antônio will be able to reassure us on that point.

—The 53rd and last civilian prisoner (Mario de Silveira) confined in a fortress here because of his having been made on the steamer *Jezebel*, was released on the 17th by order of the Supreme Court. As in the preceding cases the executive took no notice of the requisition of the court for the appearance of the prisoner, nor vouchsafed any explanation of its conduct. The action of the court was in accordance with the preceding cases.

—On the 17th President Floriano Peixoto signed the army bill. This bill fixes the land forces at 24,877 non-commissioned officers and privates, 600 chiefs and 400 subchiefs at the military schools. The government, however, is not permitted to increase the present strength of the army to more than 20,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, unless the necessary appropriation is voted, or the army should be reorganized, or some extraordinary event should occur.

—The government has resolved to enforce quarantine against Naples and other Mediterranean ports hit hitherto declared "suspected" and to prohibit the landing of immigrants from Italy, or any other country where cholera is raging. The minister of foreign affairs has telegraphed this decision to Europe, and we trust that the fullest publicity will be given to the prohibition, to reward the hardships caused by preventing their landing here after the voyage across the Atlantic. The suspension of immigration is both timely and necessary.

—Great Scott! What an escape we have had! The police delegate in one of the districts of this city has captured a boy who had stolen from Col. Pedro Paulino da Fonseca the boots worn by Gen. Deodoro on the morning of 15th November, 1889. The young rascal had hidden these valuable historical relics in a clump of tomato vines, but they have been recovered and are now safe. Whether the socks and that famous mustard plaster were also annexed we do not know, but it is to be hoped that steps will now be taken to guard against further losses of this description.

—On Thursday morning last the ferryboat *Segunda* broke down on the trip across from Nictheroy and the *Quinta* brought her passengers in after some delay. The *modicæ* showed their quality by breaking all the windows of the boats, as an expression of their disapproval of the service rendered by the ferry company. This service is had enough surely, but breaking windows and howling abusive wretches is not the way to correct them. The company is a product of the speculation mania of 1890, and its earnings are all absorbed by the speculators created at that time. Let the *modicæ* do for the directors then, instead of smashing windows!

—The adverse report of the legislative commission on the civil code prepared by Dr. Antonio Coelho Rodrigues has induced that gentleman to write a defense of his work, which the government will have printed at the national printing office. This morning in honor what this means. Is the executive interested in forcing this bill upon Congress? If not, why is the national printing office used for private propaganda?

—It is mortally tiresome, but perhaps there is an escape from it. One likes to know what is coming about him, but after reading column after column of our daily papers and finding that nothing has occurred but promotions, transfers, beats of absence, commissions, injuries, etc., etc., in military circles, he can not help feeling a helpless weakness! Our poor old world is, but little better than a farrow, and there is nothing in it but misadventures and promotions. Our daily are all stuffed with statistics!

—The receipts of the treasury of the Liven de Aires e Offens, which was destroyed by fire some months ago, has thus far amounted to 51,077\$30. The old adage builds us "to look a gift horse in the mouth," but it must be said that this is far from creditable. The Liven is one of the best schools in this capital, and is engaged in a most praiseworthy undertaking—that of educating the pauper children by means of a night school. No institution in this city can show such good results. And yet, after weeks and months the director is able to show an aggregate of donations equal to what is figuratively subscribed in a day when a present is to be offered to some pretentious capitalist, in politics! It is creditable!

—The Senate has passed in and reading a project which recognizes the examinations of the Institute Kinko, a private school, as valid for entrance to the superior courses of instruction. The *Jornal* hears that an amendment will be offered extending this favor to all schools, which would be a most desirable thing. Such an amendment should be accepted without question, for special privileges in educational matters are not fair to much harm. As a means of strength giving private schools the government should recognize their examinations wherever possible, and should authorize them to confer degrees, whenever their courses of instruction meet the established requirements.

—The police agent is evidently a man whose trade will never compel him to suffer hunger. If the source is true, he is not ashamed to make his own money, and in doing so takes a common sense. As everybody knows, the authorities insist on making these fellows, sometimes called "televisors," in all the theatres and other public functions and free passes, or tickets, are asked for them in advance. The custom has been so extended, however, that the "televisors" pass everywhere by simply showing his badge. The snobs find it convenient to go out, however, and in doing so takes a common sense. This he gives to some friend and then goes in on his badge. By such means they manage to walk all their friends into the show. It is said that these parasites sometimes form a third part of the audience.

—In view of the constant complaints against the Botafogo railway company, not only for insufficient accommodation but for the abuses committed by its employees, and in view of the inability of all these complaints, it is not time for the public to insist upon a remedy which can not fall in one relief and at the same time bring that company to its senses? If competition for the traffic in Botafogo were admitted, the difficulty would very soon be settled. Two methods are open for this competition: an elevated railway and a shore-line steamship line. The first would be very expensive and would require much time, while the latter would be at once available and at a moderate expense. We are convinced that steamers could run from the Casa Phoenix to Botafogo, with one call (say, at Moura do Vinha), in much less time than the tram-cars take and with far more comfort to the travelling public. And then it will give the only practicable connection with the Angra dos Reis railway. Why not do it then?

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

XI BORN IN S. AMERICA vs. THE SQUADRON.

This return match was played on the 4th inst. and resulted in a win for the Squadron by 54 runs.

THE SQUADRON.

Mr. Harrison Smith, c. Oliveira, b. Davis	14
Lieut. Murray, c. Davis, b. Murray	5
Lieut. Nugent, b. W. Morrissey	3
Lieut. Nathan, b. " "	2
Mr. E. A. Short, b. " "	20
Dr. Smeur, b. " "	1
Mr. Dewar, b. " "	2
Capt. Rolleston, c. Neelham, b. Morrissey	4
Capt. Wintz, c. Davis, b. Morrissey	8
Lieut. Grant, not out	8
Mr. Ling, b. W. Morrissey	10
Extras	10
Total	99

XI BORN IN S. AMERICA.

W. Morrissey, b. Short	19
E. Morrissey, c. Nugent, b. Short	8
J. D. Neelham, b. Short	7
F. Davis, b. Short	7
E. Jones, b. Grant	7
Gen. E. Cox, b. Grant	1
S. Cox, b. Short	1
L. J. Morris, c. Nugent, b. Grant	1
E. Oliveira, b. Short	1
A. Amal, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	48

The game of the 20th inst. was postponed on account of rain.

RASERALL.

A match will be played between teams representing America and England on the 27th inst., commencing at 1.30.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The French company owning the cable between Vitoria and the West Indies announces that it has been repaired and is now open for business.

—The exports of rubber from February and March by way of the Amazon during the half year ending 30th June last amounted to 986,310 kilograms, of which 838,447 kilos, came from Peru.

—The *Jornal da Commercio* of the 17th says that the government has formulated the losses for the 18 months of the contract for the improvement of the Rio Grande bar, and has given the contractors fifteen days to file a reply.

—The exports from the state of Amazonas during the year ending 30th June last amounted to 7,051,114 kilos of rubber, 1,805,503 kilos of cotton, 1,182,000 kilos of sugar, 35,847 bananas, 744,550 kilos of pineapples and 130,000 kilos of cacao.

—The steamer *Rio Parana* left Buenos Aires on the 19th with two cattle, 50 sheep and a horse for the port of Victoria, Esparto Santa. Henceforth Victoria will also be an Argentine port. In view of this abnormal situation we are in favor of perpetual peace and free trade with Argentina.

—It is worthy of note that many of the prominent capitalists and employers of labor in California and other states, are strongly opposed to the Chinese exclusion act, called the "Gerrill Law." They agree in saying that the Pacific coast needs laborers, and that the Chinese meet the requirement exactly.

—It would be interesting to know how military affairs in this or any other country. The growth and development of a country, its civilization and progress, depend upon its productive industries and its commerce, and it lies upon the taxes derived from these sources. Where then does the military man come in?

—A tax on house-employ complaints, that there is great inequality in the work and pay of the clerks in that department. To point this out, the number of entry books and size of papers in the section where he is employed, in which about 24,000 dispatches are entered every month. He says it is most difficult for the clerks to finish up the work. In view of the time wasted in talking and smoking, and of the very short day, we can easily believe that these poor fellows are seriously overworked.

—During the year 1891-92 the export of rubber from the state of Amazonas amounted to 8,322,103 kilograms, the actual value of which was 369,078\$85; on which the export duties amounted to 52,322,271\$47. In the succeeding year to June 30th June, 1893, the export amounted to 9,045,516 kilograms, actually valued at 985,000\$82 and paying 6,867,748\$88 in duties. In making comparisons with preceding years it must not be forgotten that rubber is sold for gold and that the local values increase correspondingly with the depreciation in the national currency. As the duties are levied on *valores*, they also increase with the same depreciation.

—We know that it is a sensitive question, but the opinion of our smokers should be called to the aid in this negligence attending this habit. The regular smokers in this country are a constant source of danger, for they are constantly throwing lighted matches and burning cigarette ends about them all day long. The extreme carelessness with which this is done, is undoubtedly the cause of many fires, and would be the cause of many more were it not for the general lack of combustible material in most buildings. With an increasing number of industries, however, all using more or less easily ignited material, the dangers of fire are sure to increase. Our colleagues should therefore "take time by the forelock" and proceed caution in the use of cigarettes.

—From Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yard, Belfast, there is being launched today (Wednesday) the Inter-Tropic steamer *Gothic*, the latest addition to the well-known fleet of White Star steamers. The dimensions are 490 feet by 53 feet by 27½ feet, and the gross tonnage about 7,500. Although it is probable that the *Gothic* may make a few voyages in the New York service as the bookings of the White Star line continue to be heavy for the autumn season, it is intended that she shall ultimately take her place with her predecessors in the regular trade to the New Zealand trade. The *Gothic* will be fitted with two of Hall's refrigerating machines, on the exhaust principle system, which has already proved economical and successful in several of the large freezing establishments in New Zealand, and will have an installed capacity for some 75,000 carcasses of sheep. The *Gothic* will be the largest steamer as well as the largest carrier in the Australian and New Zealand trades, and a new descriptive brochure is naturally looked for with much interest by colonial shippers.—*Evening Post*, June 30th.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The July receipts of the *Padrão* *recolhidos* were 594,428\$30, against 580,000\$89 in the same month of 1892.

—The Banco Nacional Boardman opened its doors for business on the 17th inst. at No. 4, Rua da Alameda, presumably.

—During the year 1892 the exports from the state of Amazonas were actually valued at 29,779,795\$220, on which export duties were collected to an aggregate of 5,257,470\$170.

—The executive has asked Congress for a supplementary credit of 205,000\$ for expenses incurred by the sanitary superintendent, the hydrological laboratory, and contagious diseases hospital.

—The July receipts of the Caca custom-house were 440,347\$44, against 295,597\$18 in the same month of last year. The receipts of the state *recolhidos*, however, show a falling off, being 65,205\$300, against 80,533\$77 last year.

—The *Jornal da Commercio* hears that the treasurer of the administration in São Paulo is to be dismissed from the public service because of a delicate situation in his accounts. But, is this all? Is there no prosecution and punishment for such crimes?

—The *Jornal da Commercio* is informed that the state of São Paulo will probably close this year's account with a deficit, owing to the recklessness with which its resources are being squandered. For two or three years the state has had a surplus.

—The state of Para has paid off 1,000,000\$ of its indebtedness to the Banco da Lavoura e do Commercio. In the future consumers of the world will owe some credit to him, for it is the export duty on that article which enables the state of Para to be so good a showing.

—A bill is presented in the Chamber of Saturday last authorizing the appointment of a provisional commission for the location, survey, and creation of the projected federal district and capital on the Guyana lands. It authorizes also the sales of four lots, tapers to building societies, the survey of a short railway from Rio de Janeiro to the place, and other railways in the Amazon, to the capital of Mato Grosso and in the valley of the Tocantins. For these, the preliminary steps the government is authorized to expend 200,000\$ this year, and 4,000,000\$ next year.

—The committee report on the estimates for the department of Industry, commerce and Agriculture, which was presented to the Chamber on Saturday last, reduced the government's liabilities (RS. 98,000,000) to an aggregate of RS. 91,800,000 in 1893. The limited increases in various military appropriations, recognizes the service of immigration, annually, and authorizes the government to carry on the bar and harbor improvements at Rio Grande and Pernambuco for its own account, should their respective contracts be rescinded.

—The annual report of the Governor of Amazonas gives the following financial record of the last three years, which must be considered highly flattering to this sparsely populated State.

	1890	1891	1892
Revenue	2,315,617\$810	1,835,087\$200	1,835,087\$200
Expenses	4,717,072\$970	3,554,188\$190	3,554,188\$190
Balance	6,787,000\$170	4,141,247\$710	4,141,247\$710

As the governor speaks of "ordinary" expenditures it is difficult to know if these figures cover all the matters paid out. The receipts are almost wholly derived from the export tax on rubber.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, August 21, 1893.

Par value of the Brazilian notes (1\$ real, gold, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, silver, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, paper, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, gold, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, silver, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, paper, 27 ct. 1/2)	

Bank of Brazil exchange, official London bank, 1/4	
Present value of the Brazilian and real bank, 1/4	
do do (1\$ real, gold, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, silver, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, paper, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, gold, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, silver, 27 ct. 1/2)	
do do (1\$ real, paper, 27 ct. 1/2)	

EXCHANGE.

August 15, 1893. The official rates at the bank were: London, 20/10; New York, 90; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; Santos, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Recife, 1/4; Fortaleza, 1/4; Salvador, 1/4; Porto Alegre, 1/4; Curitiba, 1/4; Parana, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio Grande do Sul, 1/4; Santa Catarina, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia, 1/4; Espírito Santo, 1/4; Minas Gerais, 1/4; Rio de Janeiro, 1/4; São Paulo, 1/4; Paraná, 1/4; Mato Grosso, 1/4; Goiás, 1/4; Tocantins, 1/4; Piauí, 1/4; Ceará, 1/4; Rio Grande do Norte, 1/4; Paraíba, 1/4; Pernambuco, 1/4; Alagoas, 1/4; Sergipe, 1/4; Bahia,

August 19th, 1893.

BANKS.

BANKS.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
London, North, General Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Bellona..... 24th Aug
Strabo..... 2nd Sep
Wordsworth..... 10th "
Galileo..... 17th "

Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.
Calling at Victoria if sufficient indentment offers.

New Orleans.

Bessel..... 16th Sep

Valparaiso, Callao and other West
Coast Ports:

J. W. Taylor..... 15th Sep

Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Hogarth..... 21st Aug
Bella..... 29th Sep
Caviers..... 13th "

Calling at Victoria if sufficient indentment offers.

For further information apply in Santos to

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents,

la Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 19 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

58, Rua 17 de Março

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 14	Taurus	Southampton, Antwerp calling Bahia, Pernambuco, São Vicente, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo
Sep. 14	Taurus	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires
Sep. 5	Ulysses	Southampton, Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo

This Company will have steamers from and to England
once per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do B. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Britannia..... Aug. 28th

Sorata..... Sept. 11th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, luggage and tolls.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marilhas.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ld.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kimutaka..... Aug. 24th

Ruahine..... Sept. 24th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
calculated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at TESSIERE and FRYMOUTH; pas-
sengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marilhas

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Croxall & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tauris..... Oct. 6th

Doric..... Nov. 3rd

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TESSIERE
and FRYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marilhas.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th

and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage rates:

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, 1st class, 300/00

"—Vigo, 2nd class, 145/00

"—Lisbon, 3rd class, 120/00

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfândega, No. 35. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Rio de Janeiro, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 995

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 39, " " 253

Rio de Janeiro, Calle Hajaia No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address.—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works, 18, Travessa do Ourador, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (made-to-order)

and large type for making coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR.

The most superbly illustrated and artistically printed

subscription book ever published.

3000 Illustrations;

1000 folio pages.

This magnificent work is now being published by the
Beverly Publishing Co., of Chicago, under the direction
of HERBERT HOWE BARKER, in 25 parts of about 40 pages
each, at the rate of two per month. Several parts have
already appeared.

Subscription and Postage: \$1.25 per Part.

Subscriptions will be received at this office, or by an

authorized canvasser.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

of every kind and description at

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities

bottles, or in cases, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BRANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

G. FRIELER & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London

Idem

Gardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praga do Commercio, Salas 25 and 26.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarriava,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters

and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.

Telephone No. 293.

P. O. Box No. 167.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugayay.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

25, General Camara,

Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil Postage Stamps.



A splendid collection of Brazil
postage stamps for sale
for 200,000.

All Brazilian and foreign
stamps sold separately at Rua
dos Olivares, 42, (Stationers)

HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted by an English family a house, furnished or
unfurnished, in a healthy suburb of Rio. Apply to George
D. Estill, c/o London & River Plate Bank, Rua São Paulo
No. 2.

Situation Wanted.

A young English lady seeks a situation as lady's com-
panion, or governess to one or two young children.
Address: F. S. C., Rua Onze de Agosto 4, Campinas, St.

JAPANESE COPYING PAPER,

of a superior quality,

just received at the

Typographia Aldina,

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES
DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay
Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the
United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the only
acknowledged representative organ of English interests in
the Republic.

Its recent articles on financial topics have secured general
attention on account of their accuracy and outspokenness.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and sub-scriptions received by post

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo

SEA SICKNESS.

Every traveller should be provided in his sea voyages with
a bottle of NECTANDRA AMARA to use against
the terrible sufferings of this sickness, as soon as it appears.

A teaspoonful (5 grammes) of this medicine, in a tablespoonful
too grammes) of pure water, taken every two hours, will
promptly and with efficacy relieve against this evil and it
is well to know that, who is provided with this medicine,
possesses a powerful remedy to cure any kind of stomach
diseases or disarrangements of the bowels.

The name of NECTANDRA AMARA of Antero Leivas is
sold at all chemists shops in Brazil.

The depot of the manufacturer is in Rio de Janeiro at
No. 72 Rua de S. Pedro.

NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS.

For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels
there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving
pills, which for 2500 per box, or 12500 for 6 boxes, and
25000 for 12 boxes, are specially in a registered packet by
post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from
wherever they may be ordered. Address: Imprensa Nacional
de Almeida, rua de S. Pedro No. 72, Rio de Janeiro

W. R. CASSELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Sprain, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents
bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHASLER & VOULEX CO.
Baltimore, Md. U.S.A.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Now-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the treat-
ing physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Bonfatti, or Spangui)
before going there, in order to secure prompt medical atten-
dance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:
Dr. BARDENHEIM, No. 35 Rua dos Olivares
Dr. STEWART, At the Hospital No. 19, 17 de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the after-
noon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

Two, ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79